

NEW YORK HERALD

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK HERALD CORPORATION, 330 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TELEPHONE, WORTH 10,000.

Directors and officers: Frank A. Munsey, President; Edwin W. Wacker, Vice-President; Wm. T. Stewart, Treasurer; R. H. Titherton, Secretary.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
By Mail, Postpaid, Year, \$12.00; Month, \$1.00.
DAILY only, \$3.00; Sunday only, \$1.00.
SUNDAY only, \$1.00; Daily only, \$3.00.
SUNDAY only, \$1.00; Daily only, \$3.00.
SUNDAY only, \$1.00; Daily only, \$3.00.

Foreign Rates:
DAILY & SUNDAY, \$25.00; SUNDAY only, \$12.50.
DAILY only, \$12.50; SUNDAY only, \$12.50.
DAILY only, \$12.50; SUNDAY only, \$12.50.

Branch Offices for receipt of advertisements and sale of paper:
Herald Square, New York, N. Y.
Herald Square, New York, N. Y.
Herald Square, New York, N. Y.

Principal American and Foreign Branches:
Washington, D. C., 1100 Main St., Room 100.
Chicago, 200 La Salle St., Room 100.
London, 40-42 Fleet St., Room 100.

The New York Herald was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1857. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States. It is published daily except on Sundays and public holidays.

When a Nation is Aroused.
While the coal miners of Great Britain were merely in dispute with the mine owners over wages and working conditions the British public did not mix in the quarrel. It was still a matter for the mine owners and the mine workers to settle among themselves on such terms as would be right for themselves without being wrong for the nation.

But when the striking miners declared that unless there was a settlement on their terms the pumps could not be worked, the coal pits must be flooded and the country's coal industry destroyed the people of Great Britain got ready to take a hand. When the railroad and transport workers threatened that unless the mine owners and the Government itself knuckled down to the strikers they also would go out on strike and tie up the industry, the business and the food supply of the whole country—when, in short, they threatened the very life of the nation, then the aroused people of Great Britain jumped into that situation with the spirit, the will and the power with which they had met, seven years before, that other national danger, the German war.

So, facing a nation which stripped for action and was determined to smash an enemy seeking to destroy the nation from within as it would be to smash an enemy seeking to destroy it from without, the selfish, disloyal, revolutionary minority element which had dared to defy and endanger the whole British people took to the tall timber.

Now the pumps are working in all the mines that had not already been destroyed by the vandalism of the strikers—and working with the strikers are in conference with the owners for a just settlement, the Government is sponsoring the negotiations, the other unions are asserting they did not mean to go so far as to ruin the country, and the British public is still standing guard to make sure that the Government shall not be overturned and the nation Bolshevized.

And thus have Great Britain and the world seen again that when a nation is aroused organized outlaws qualify.

An Easy Job for the Police.
What The New York Herald has been saying about the ability of the police to enforce Prohibition was publicly verified on Sunday. This town was drier than it had been since the days when Theodore Roosevelt made the police do police work.

It was only necessary for the Police Commissioner to let his men, from inspectors to patrolmen, understand that the law must be obeyed. When 10,000 police went on the street with that message every speakeasy and boot-legger quickly got the news.

Such an exhibition of the legitimate power of the police ought to be an inspiration to the Commissioner to keep up the work of seeing that not only the Prohibition law but all other laws are obeyed.

Wireless Helps the Farmer.
After April 15 every farmer in twelve central and ten Eastern States will have the privilege of receiving daily market reports by wireless. The Federal Government has arranged for its Bureau of Markets to send out, beginning on that day, quotations by radio from the Post Office Department wireless stations at Omaha, St. Louis, Belleville, Pa., and Washington. Each station has a radius of approximately 300 miles. The cooperation of local wireless stations will be sought and it is believed that much good will result to the farming communities, which will then have up to the minute reports of shipping and market conditions, enabling the farmers to regulate the flow of their products to meet the demand.

In the past heavy losses have been incurred because of shortages stocked with produce while markets existed elsewhere.

The wireless reporting system has

been on trial for three months from Washington, where a radiogram of 400 to 600 words was being transmitted to the farmers within 200 miles of the capital. The plan has met with the approval of newspapers and farmers' organizations.

And out of it should come a wider knowledge of wireless as a practical aid in quick dissemination of news. State agricultural colleges are organizing boys' and girls' radio clubs through county agents. The report will be transmitted at 5 o'clock every afternoon and the general call of "Q. S. T." which means "Everybody listen," will be employed. The time may come when every progressive farmer will have a receiving outfit at least.

Germany's Ex-Empress.
The only really piteous figure in the German Imperial family was that of the woman who died yesterday in Doorn. That a life of which more than forty years were spent as German Empress and Queen of Prussia should end in humiliation and exile through no fault of hers is tragic.

Little of the story of AUGUSTE VICTORIA belongs in the history of statecraft or war. She was an Empress who was not imperial; a wife and mother rather than a queen. Bismarck looked upon her, before her marriage to WILLIAM, as a young woman in whom were grouped all those lovely virtues which the Chancellor regarded as necessary in the Imperial blood.

To WILLIAM, whose affection for her is not to be doubted, the Empress was more than the dutiful wife whom a Hohenzollern expected. She was a very model and pattern of those things which the Kaiser wished the women of Germany to be. He wanted them to devote themselves to "Kaiser, kinder, kirche, kuchen." He and the men would take care of politics and war if the wives would concentrate on children, religion, the home and love of the Fatherland. In all of Germany there was no woman who obeyed the Imperial desire more faithfully than the Empress.

Toward her own people the Kaiserin displayed a genuine benevolence. Works of charity were more to her liking than Imperial functions. Her kindly, simple, generous attitude often went to soothe a people inclined to be irritated by the eccentricities of the War Lord.

Whatever the responsibility of WILLIAM for the war, none will accuse his Empress of having had to do with its fomenting. Her perfunctory address to the women of Germany, issued shortly after the conflict began, contained what almost every German woman had been told—that Germany did not seek the war. And after that the Kaiserin's history is little more than a record of loneliness and misery.

The bitterest part of AUGUSTE VICTORIA's life during the war must have been the thought of the German mothers who, following the Kaiser's precept and her example, had raised sons for the Fatherland, only to see them die in a war for Junker profit. That her own sons were spared, that all six were alive until the wretched JOACHIM took his own life, could not have been anything.

The ineluctable flight of the Kaiser to Holland and the overthrow of the monarchy filled the Kaiserin's cup of sorrow. She was of the royal caste. A Princess in her own right before marriage, and all the traditions of kingship were hers. In such a mind the "divine right" of WILLIAM would overshadow all his personal failings. So when he was defeated, when patient Germany repudiated him and when he fled to Holland there was a triple crown of grief for his Queen to wear. For her nothing remained, after the suicide of JOACHIM, but death.

If WILLIAM had been more like AUGUSTE VICTORIA, or if she had been the sovereign, there would be a happier Germany and a happier world to-day.

Senator Smoot's Tax Bill.
Of Senator Smoot's sales tax measure to replace the excess profits tax and the thousand and one petty, annoying taxes on soda water, theatre tickets, etc. It is to be said as of any other revenue measure that taxes are not new and never were collected because people wanted to be taxed or did not want to be taxed. No taxation plan has ever been devised without running into the two difficulties now faced in the sales tax programme. There is the opposition of those who conceive the sales tax to be unjust for the very reason that it is going to make them pay their rightful share of the expense of running a Government. And there is the axe grinding support of those who have suffered from the excess profits tax to a larger extent than others and who will derive some benefit from the abolishment of the excess profits tax.

But the justice or injustice of a tax measure, as it bears on particular individuals or firms, is neither valid endorsement nor condemnation of the sales tax. The excess profits tax, in fact all other taxes, are, or should be, enforced with the one single idea of getting the necessary revenue to finance the Government and pay interest on the public debt without attaching the Government milk-maid to the country's working capital and drying up that source of prosperity and production, and letting spendthrifts and inefficient business concerns waste their money and go free of tax. But the excess profits tax did not measure up to this standard.

The sales tax is sound because it distributes the burden according to

the ability to pay by singling out the man or the corporation able to spend and collecting a part of what is being spent. It discards the false principle of the excess profits tax which holds that if a man willingly, ingeniously and persistently turns his attention and his efforts toward efficient management and thrift he shall be taxed by part or all of what he saves by so doing.

Senator Smoot has wisely chosen the simple levy of 1 per cent. on all sales or leases of merchandise whether from one company to another, from one intercompany of a holding company to another intercompany of the same holding concern or from the retailer to the ultimate consumer.

It is a false conception that all the waste in spending has occurred on the part of the ultimate consumer, and that therefore no tax should be levied except on final sales. The excess profits tax has acted like the discarded cost-plus system made notorious by some of the post-war investigations. It has made profitable the payment of high salaries and commissions, high prices on inter-company material, and free spending for improvements which could have waited, all because the excess profits tax took cognizance of nothing but profits, which were easily manipulated, and took no account of expenditures.

Taxes on sales will yield \$2,000,000,000 of revenue, if that amount is needed, with far less disturbance to the general run of business throughout the country than resulted from the extraction of that amount from the common pocketbook by the use of the excess profits tax and the higher schedules of the income tax. If the returns from a 1 per cent. sales tax are not satisfactory it will be easy enough, and it will be sound economy, to raise the assessment to whatever figure may be necessary to equalize the loss of revenue from the excess profits and the income super-taxes.

We have had too much complicated, pernicious taxation which did not do the work intended for it, and too little common sense taxation taking funds only where they could be spared without doing more general harm than good. Senator Smoot's measure has been christened the "simplicity bill," a name which fits it exactly.

League of Nations Bonds.
With or without the support of the United States, the principal nations of Europe, excluding Germany and Russia, have determined to launch an international bond issue under the supervision of the League of Nations and bearing joint and several guarantees of the Governments concerned. The wisdom of testing the possibilities of such a loan was agreed upon at the Brussels financial conference last September, although the feasibility of selling bonds in one country to strengthen competitors in another was not unanimously believed to be promising. At any rate, the task of putting out the bonds and finding a market for them has been delegated to Sir D. DRUMMOND FRASER, K. B. E., M. Com., a British banker of high repute.

Sir DRUMMOND FRASER found upon undertaking the work that the scheme formulated by M. TER MEULEN, a banker from Holland, and adopted by the Brussels conference embraced everything but practicability. His first duty was to acquaint his English banking colleagues with the fact that while the support of the League of Nations and the guarantees of the various Governments would provide the basis for an excellent collateral security no suggestion was embodied in the scheme for creating or finding a new reservoir of capital where a borrowing importer in a needy country could deposit the bonds and extract the requisite international buying power.

Sir DRUMMOND FRASER realized that in the end somebody would demand to know just who was to furnish the credit on a gold basis for the new scheme, for his first utterance after his appointment to the undertaking was as follows:

"As far as the Ter Meulen scheme goes it is wonderfully good. But I am pushing it a step farther. By the Ter Meulen scheme the credit proposed is given by the exporter and it takes no account of the mechanism by which foreign trade is financed. To make the Ter Meulen bond negotiable, the essential element I consider is that the exporter should not necessarily be the person to give the credit. In plain English, this means that the exporters must, if required, be financed."

"Now who is to do it? The reserves of the British banks are immense. To-day they total in home banks \$3,000,000,000, actually half of the whole money borrowed for the successful prosecution of the war. These are being fully used by the banks for day to day borrowing on short term credits. What we want is long term credits. I want to ask you all to help me."

The circumlocution by which Sir DRUMMOND arrived at the real center of his announcement—that the British banks would have to bear the burden of the international bond issue—is too obvious to be overlooked. The Brussels financial conference could find numerous willing beneficiaries of an international bond issue, but it could not conjure up the necessary credit. That must come by resorting to cash reserves of whatever creditor nation could be inveigled into the scheme. So far the only nation in the League with reserves which would serve the purpose is Great Britain.

It can be taken as a predestined conclusion to the whole international bond scheme as at present constituted that among British bankers

none will be found so guileless as to vitiate his reserves in order that Hungary or Rumania or any of the other needy nations can do business with, say, America or Argentina, or any other nation not in the scheme, while negotiating the transactions with England on long time credit.

The Ter Meulen scheme is "wonderfully good for as it goes." Many other international schemes of currency and credit apportionment for the League of Nations for a background have looked equally good on paper. In the final analysis all of them have turned out to be contingent on the finding of a vast and liberal reservoir of liquid reserves.

Sir DRUMMOND FRASER is unquestionably correct in estimating that the British banking reserves would be adequate to make the loan a great success. But he is shooting wide of the mark if he thinks British bankers will ever consent to slice up those reserves for an international handout.

Rochester's Rolling Stone.
It is all very well, so far as W. HENRY MATTHEWS is personally concerned, for him to quit the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle and go fishing just as he is learning his way around the shop, but what of the example he is setting other youngsters starting out in the exacting task of newspaper making? Probably Mr. MATTHEWS has not given serious thought to this aspect of his withdrawal; had he done so, he would have hesitated before he retired the other day from the scene of his half century of activity.

It takes at least forty-nine years of practice to make a tolerable newspaper man: a man wise without cynicism, sympathetic without sentimentality, progressive without turbulence. If men who have had the essential training as going, like Mr. MATTHEWS, to work only a year or so, the country will be in a pretty pickle, and what else on earth can a newspaper man find to do which is half as interesting, half as instructive, half as amusing, half as satisfactory as his job?

However, Mr. MATTHEWS has a right to lay down pen, scissors and paste brush if he wants to exchange them for the fish pole or the golf stick. When he began his apprenticeship GRANT was in the White House, HOFFMAN was Governor of New York, ROSSCOE CONKLING and REUBEN E. FENTON represented the State in the Senate. A OAKLEY HALL was Mayor of this town. The country was recuperating from war; men were generally restless and dissatisfied much as they are to-day. Of one thing we may be sure: Mr. MATTHEWS has not seen any body get ahead without working, or achieve notable success without sweating copiously in the process.

Lean Land Versus Athletics.
DR. EUGENE CHILLY of Litchfield county, Connecticut, is a chemist who is interested in the enrichment of the soil of his State. He is also a practical man who knows how to get action. Therefore Dr. CHILLY informs the world that the poorness of the Nutmeg soil is weakening the athletes of Yale as well as the mere natives.

We have seen other arguments for the rehabilitation of the Connecticut soil. Some have said that it should be accomplished to give a good example to all New England. Others have pointed to the great markets the State has in its own manufacturing towns. But nobody offered such a potent argument as Dr. CHILLY's.

Every son of Eli will respond, we are sure. Yale can never have a runner as fast as CHARLEY PADDOCK until Connecticut is made as fruitful as southern California. Yale's football team will be crushed by the Stewak eleven, who will come from the fat corn lands. No ball player from lean New Haven will hit home runs off the large thawed pitchers of Golden Kansas until Connecticut is abundantly fertilized.

Memory, however, whispers that a football team from old Massachusetts went to the Pacific coast a little more than a year ago and laid low the champions of that land upon which nature has heaped every favor. Maybe the fields around Cambridge had renewed their vigor. And, anyway, we would not discourage any alumni of Yale from sending a few carloads of nitrates to Dr. CHILLY.

ROY HARRIS is free. Is there no punishment for obtaining notoriety under false pretences?

Not many years ago the kind of plums which, cured by drying, becomes a prune was thought of as semi-tropical fruit. Last week a shipment of 1,500,000 pounds of the prunes called "Italian" but grown in Washington and Oregon reminds the country that while Lewis and Clark spoke hopefully for the future of that part of the Pacific coast their expedition penetrated, they failed to prophesy that it would rival Persia as a fruit growing region.

To a Lost Love.
When I go back to Chateaugay and see the old accustomed shores, my journey seems an aimless prowl among deserted dreams.

Until I think of you. Then suddenly abandoned fancies show their goal to me.

My own awareness of old hopes I keep like a sinking into wistful sleep. That recreates the stuff of memory.

But I return upon an idle quest, in gathering the elements of dream. For, though I can recover clouds and blue west

To build a later sky, though south and west offer their winds and stars will lend their gleam.

The stubborn night will not contribute you.

CHARLES M. FRASER.

Our Foreign Policy.

America's Interest in Enemy Overseas Possessions Must Be Clear.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: A very real and important distinction exists between the new foreign policy of the Government of the United States and that of the late Administration. It is the fundamental difference between the assertion of a great national interest and that which concerns only special interests.

To one familiar with the hearings before the Foreign Relations Committee on the negotiations relative to the Versailles treaty, it is well known that it was proposed in Paris to make no national reclamation upon Germany in the interest of the United States, and that the one-fifth interest of America in the enemy overseas possessions was to be handed over to the other four principal allied and associated Powers. This policy was never accorded to either by the Senate or by the nation, but the Wilson Administration was left in the difficult position of asserting a great national interest in the Near East, inconsistent demands that there be no unfair discrimination against them, without having any valid grounds, either under the civil law understanding of the mandate system—as earlier pointed out in your columns by the writer—or its admitted policy at Versailles, in support of these demands, which succeeded one another in feverish haste during the summer and autumn of 1919.

Untrammeled by these embarrassments, the Administration of President Harding asserts the undivided interest of the American nation in the disposition of the enemy overseas colonies upon grounds of equity and justice, to friend and foe alike. The distinction is too vital to fail of attention. It is consistent with guiding American institutions and makes the Government in every sense a trustee of these territories in the name of the American Republic.

W. H. WHITNEY, JR.
New York, April 11.

For Mothers and Babies.
A Plea for the Stitt Bill, Which Provides Maternity Care.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: As president of the Maternity Centre Association I wish to call attention to the Stitt bill, which is now before the Legislature. This bill permits the various communities to appropriate funds for maternity care and has the full approval of the Maternity Centre Association.

The need for such maternity care as this bill proposes is tremendous not only in Manhattan but in the entire country. In Manhattan alone last year one mother died for every 205 babies born, one baby out of every twenty-six died under one month of age, a total of 2,145, and one out of every twenty-one babies was born dead, a total of 3,854. In the whole United States 17,000 mothers die annually from causes incident to child birth, 100,000 babies die under one month of age, and another 100,000 are born dead.

The Maternity Centre Association has proved by its work that two-thirds of these mothers and one-half of these babies can be saved. The loss of a mother often means breaking up the family and placing the children in institutions. Is it not therefore imperative to give to the mothers adequate prenatal care?

The fact that the Maternity Centre Association cared for 11,000 mothers and their babies last year is a proof that women want and need this care. At the present time the twenty maternity centres in Manhattan and the staff of nurses and doctors are entirely supported by voluntary contributions.

The care of mothers and babies is distinctly a city or State responsibility. New York City failed to appropriate any funds for sixty-eight prenatal nurses asked for by Dr. Josephine Baker last fall, so that private individuals, realizing the great need of this care, have been obliged to support the work which should properly belong to the city.

Should not every effort be made to induce our legislators to assume the responsibility of providing adequate care for expectant mothers and their babies?

MABEL CHROATE.
New York, April 11.

Amiable Debt Settlements.
Virginia and the Federal Government Friendly Over Century Old Claims.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I was interested in your editorial article on the uses of courtesies in adjusting financial claims between Virginia and the Federal Government and wrote to Richmond for further particulars.

In a prompt and polite response Mr. Roosevelt Page, Second Auditor of Virginia, gave me information which would have justified you in referring to me not only one but several adjusted and unadjusted claims between the Federal and Virginia governments which have never altered friendly relations.

After referring to claims which Virginia may yet present at Washington on account of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, and another for damages done by Virginia at the time of the Mexican war, Mr. Page relates this interesting history of a settlement by a cash balance payment of \$5 of claims on both sides amounting to more than \$500,000.

It is an interesting fact, however, to recall that by the good offices of Virginia's Representatives in Congress and in the Senate as far back as 1800 the Federal Government with reference to amounts due the Government on account of Indian money invested with the State of Virginia on the one part, and of indebtedness on the part of the Federal Government to Virginia for Virginia's expenditures for the Government in the war of 1812, were happily settled between the high contracting parties by the Federal Government paying to the Commonwealth of Virginia \$5 in complete settlement of such matters. This settlement involved \$500,000 of Virginia bonds, which were cancelled thereunder, and which were duly taken into account by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1812, were happily settled between the Federal Government and Virginia.

West Virginia was allowed a credit for her share in the amount thus settled by the Government with Virginia—238 U. S. Reports, page 254.

A soft answer, like a good dinner, breathes away wrath. You will observe that Mr. Page says Virginia has a couple of more unpaid claims, but I have seen this happen more than once, both in the docks of Liverpool and of Hull. When the American mate is rid of the foreign element that sails aboard our American ships, then we will have less expense.

The sailing days are over; we are all merchant men aboard steamships, where the chief duties of the crew are to steer, chip, paint, splice line and wire and keep themselves and the ship clean. Should these men be called away to sea? I and many others going to sea give these men the highest praise.

There are the fellows that, taken from schools and land callings into our merchant marine during the war. They were the men who went aboard our ships when the foreign seamen refused unless

Diplomats at Opera as 'Aida' Is Sung

Mr. Myron T. Herrick, Ambassador to France, and Mr. John W. Davis, Former Envoy to England, Present.

The last week but one of the Metropolitan Opera season opened last evening, when Verdi's "Aida" was sung for the eighth time. An audience crowding the auditorium heard the opera, which made a renewed popular appeal by all its splendid settings, spectacular pageants and tuneful and dramatic score. Mr. Moriconi led a spirited performance, in which the principal singers were again Miss Muzio, in the title role; Mr. Crimi, as Radames; Mrs. Clausen, as Amneris, and Mr. Danise, as Amonasso. Miss Muzio poured volumes of loud tones into her music, though her acting was more commendable. Mr. Crimi, who has been heard in many different roles of late, deserved praise for some artistic singing.

There was a distinguished audience. With Mr. and Mrs. Henry White were the new Ambassador to France, Mr. Myron T. Herrick, and Mr. and Mrs. John W. Davis.

The former Ambassador to the Court of St. James and Mrs. John W. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Tamm and Mrs. F. Gray Givens and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Givens were in the front row.

Mrs. W. W. Sherman's guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. Murray Young, Mrs. John Turner Atterbury and Mr. Charles E. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Tod and Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard were with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis L. Clarke in box 4. Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb and Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post were in Mrs. Vanderbilt's box.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Slade, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Rathbun and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloan were in box 5. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 6. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 7. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 8. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 9. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 10. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 11. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 12. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 13. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 14. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 15. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 16. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 17. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 18. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 19. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 20. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 21. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 22. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 23. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 24. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 25. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 26. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 27. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 28. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 29. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 30. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 31. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 32. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 33. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 34. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 35. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 36. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 37. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 38. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 39. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 40. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 41. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 42. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 43. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 44. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 45. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 46. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 47. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 48. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 49. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 50. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 51. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 52. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 53. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 54. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 55. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 56. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 57. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 58. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 59. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 60. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 61. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 62. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 63. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 64. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 65. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 66. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 67. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 68. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 69. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 70. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 71. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 72. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 73. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 74. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 75. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 76. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 77. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 78. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 79. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 80. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 81. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 82. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 83. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 84. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 85. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 86. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 87. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 88. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 89. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 90. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 91. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 92. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 93. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 94. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 95. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 96. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 97. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 98. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 99. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 100. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 101. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 102. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 103. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 104. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 105. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 106. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 107. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 108. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 109. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 110. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 111. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 112. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 113. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 114. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 115. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 116. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 117. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 118. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 119. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 120. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 121. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 122. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 123. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 124. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 125. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 126. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 127. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 128. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 129. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 130. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 131. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 132. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 133. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 134. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 135. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 136. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 137. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 138. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 139. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 140. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 141. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 142. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 143. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 144. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 145. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 146. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 147. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 148. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 149. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 150. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 151. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 152. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 153. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 154. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 155. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 156. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 157. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 158. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box 159. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Leary were in box